

SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1922

SIXTEEN PAGES PART II

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New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth News—Editorials—Advertisements

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that there must be a separate American army, refused to yield. He was convinced that, however great the need of troops, there would be friction if small American units were thrown in with large foreign units, and that the Americans would in fact become merely replacements for the Allies. A mingled army he declared would not have the moral support of this country; that an American army with an American commander in chief would have.

Now that we can look back dispassionately upon the story of the A. E. F. it is possible to give due praise to the American commander in chief for having held to his views so tenaciously and to be grateful that the Administration backed him.

The Russo-German Threat

"The World" remarks that when the Russo-German treaty was published it made two points in regard to it—namely, that the treaty in itself contained nothing in conflict with the Treaty of Versailles and that such a separate agreement was the logical outcome of the Allied policy of the last three years.

As to the first point, it now notes that the Reparation Commission reports that the agreement does not violate the Versailles Treaty; as to the second it quotes Mr. George as having said that "two-thirds of Europe would revolt if the policy of dictation continued."

But "The World" is discreetly silent on a third point—namely, that the agreement is an open step toward a political and military coalition aimed at the general peace of the world. Though there were no Versailles Treaty and no Reparation Commission, the threat would be quite as sinister as it now is. So what the Reparation Commission, dealing with a particular question of interpretation of language, may say is irrelevant. As to the other point, it amounts to a declaration that Russia and Germany, as conditions exist, are justified in preparing an attack, perhaps calling in Turkey to help them.

We have before us, then, a case of justification of an alliance whose dagger is pointed at the general peace. Whether this is or is not in effect pro-Germanism and pro-Bolshevism we leave for "The World" to say.

Mr. Hulbert's Hard Luck

As Congressman and as Dock Commissioner Mr. Murray Hulbert, now President of the Borough of Manhattan, proved himself considerably above the intellectual level of the average Tammany officeholder. He had studied the subjects with which he had officially to deal. He did good work for the state as a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee in Congress. He has displayed imagination and a degree of constructive ability as Dock Commissioner when not coerced by Tammany.

It was unfortunate for Mr. Hulbert that he should be sent as a Tammany emissary to the public meeting held Friday evening by the Transit Commission. Mr. Hulbert, admitting that he had studied the traction situation only four months, undertook to dispute the merits of the dual subway contract with Chairman McAneny, who has studied it for ten years. Naturally, he got the worst of the argument.

Being ignorant of his subject and speaking only as a Tammany man, he overlooked the fact that the dual contracts were entered into when costs were very low, and that living up to its terms bankrupted the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and has kept the Interborough tottering on the brink of a receivership for more than a year. No syndicate would now take a contract on the same terms, as Mr. Hulbert will discover when he has studied the situation five or six months instead of four.

As a member of the Board of Estimate Mr. Hulbert could be of great value in helping along the solution of the transit problem if he would act on his own judgment only instead of that of Tammany. When he attempts to pull the Hylan-Murphy chestnuts out of the fire, naturally he burns his fingers.

Oil and Diplomacy

The smell of kerosene which envelops the Genoa conference explains to some degree who look for "trade" in Russia. It suggests what subtle influences have promoted the policy of patting the head of the Bolshevik power.

It also furnishes a clue to why missionaries of oil, returning from Europe, are convinced that the welfare of humanity demands recognition of the Soviet government and a transfer from Germany to France of the work of repairing war damage that Germany inflicted on her neighbor.

Oil has affinities for diplomacy of a special kind. It is not required to consider the effects of policies on large populations. It can do business with a tyrannous government

which is generous in concessions. General anarchy does not much disturb it. Even local anarchy it can handle. It can hire a private guarding army or put the bandits on its pay roll. Mexico has developed the technique.

No Raku pipes and Genoa dances. Of what consequence to oil magnates on the Caspian, safe behind barricades, is the starvation of millions of Russians?

Henry Pomeroy Davison

By the death of Henry P. Davison, whose age justified the hope of many years of usefulness, the country loses a leader of the highest type.

As a great banker, commanding the confidence of the business community, he was a great constructive and conserving force, and as a man who threw his great energy into organizing and promoting the Red Cross and its work he did unforgetting service as a lover of mankind. He was not satisfied with mere material success. His fullest powers were displayed when the spirit of philanthropy sent its call to him.

At nineteen a clerk in a small bank in Pennsylvania, until the time he closed his desk for the last time to make a struggle against death his career was a typically American one, based on industry, ability and, above all, on character. So concentrated labor did not narrow, but broadened him. He grew until his latest days, and departs leaving the record of a life which is inspiring.

Waiting Ten Years for Schools

Schools, like spring, come slowly up this way. Delving in the records of ten years ago, a specialist in schools notes that on April 22, 1912, the building committee presented to the Board of Education, among other items in its budget, estimates for a new building for the New York Training School for Teachers; a vocational school in the neighborhood of McCarren Park, Brooklyn; four additional cottages for the parental school; a new manual training high school in the southern part of the Bronx; additions to the Girls' Bryant, Richmond Hill, Curtis and Jamaica High schools and a new high school in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn.

What's the good word as to these improvements so urgently required in 1912? Nothing much. The New York Training School for Teachers is unbuilt; it is in the 1922 program. The vocational school in the neighborhood of McCarren Park is in limbo. The cottages for the parental school are being "revived." The Bronx manual training school is now projected for 1923. The Girls' High addition gives place to a proposed new building for the Girls' Commercial High School. The contract for the Brownsville High School was let by the Board of Education a few days ago, and additions to the Bryant and Curtis high schools are under way. The site for a new building for the Jamaica High School is in the realm of controversy. "A check-up of this 1912 building program, in the light of 1922 conditions," says the prober of the files, "shows that almost none of the special school items has yet been put under contract."

Offhand, a practical person would say that the way to build schools is to build them, without waiting ten years before laying a brick.

Evanescent Cafés

Americans visiting Paris are lamenting the death of the boulevards. Though accustomed to the rapidity of change which is a habit in American cities, and which sweeps old landmarks away, they would have Europe stay as it has been. They are distressed at commercialism that is driving out famous haunts to install mere business offices.

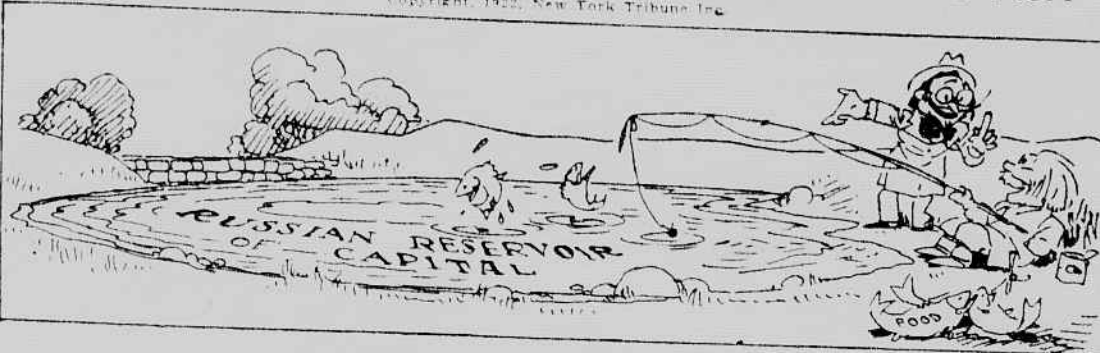
Leisurely and informal, the boulevards are the arteries of Paris. Famous in particular among foreigners, just as Broadway and Fifth Avenue have greater renown throughout the country than among professional Manhattanites, to see them undergoing a change, which eliminates some of the best known cafés, is disturbing. The sidewalk cafés belong to the boulevards as much as the flashing signs belong to Broadway. All the world saunters by in view of those who sit and sip their "ayrup" and water. The outdoor life of Paris has centered there.

Now the banks and commercial houses are moving in and one by one the old resorts are moving out. Is this revenge of the Parisians upon the foreign cohorts that occupied the sidewalks in such numbers that Frenchmen often had trouble in finding an empty table?

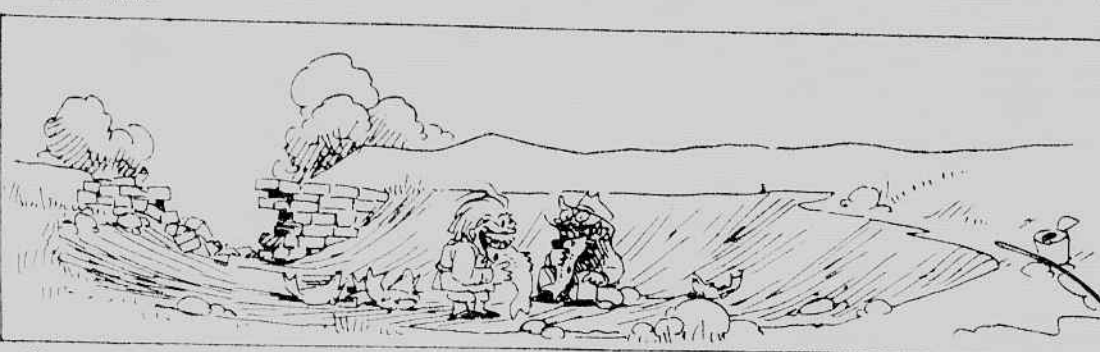
A Cashless City

Mayor Hylan has a scheme to outwit the bandits. He would make employers quit using cash pay rolls. In addition he might suggest that private citizens stop the dangerous practice of carrying money, and make purchases with I. O. U's.

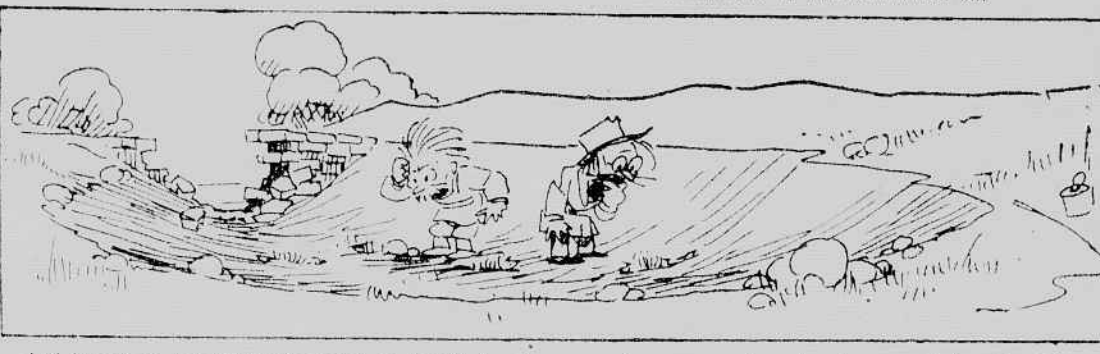
THE PARABLE OF THE LOAFERS AND THE POOR FISH



And it came to pass that an itinerant prophet called Bol Shevik of strange demeanor came upon a man called Russ by the side of a silvery pool fishing that he and his house and all that dwell therein might have whereof to sup. Whereof spake the prophet, saying, "Food! Why fishest thou and wastest long hours in labor and waiting? How much easier to catch the fish were it not for the accursed waters!"



Then they took counsel together and called down malediction upon all water for the difficulties it imposed in getting at the fish. And blew up the dam. And as the prophet had said, there were fish in abundance, and even they that had been slothful in fishing might seize as much as they who had been diligent, and those who were not killed in the rush did eat their fill.



And it came to pass that having taken no thought for the morrow there came a day when there remained neither fish to eat nor water in which they might multiply and replenish the earth, and Russ and his house and all that dwell therein were hungrily. Then brought they of their neighbor that they might drain of their full ponds into the empty one which they had.



And the neighbor spake, saying: "Pooh! Pooh! First shall thou fix thy dam, that what is bestowed thee may be preserved and the fish therein multiply unto the third and fourth generation." But Russ, taking counsel with the prophet, would not, for was it not written that all water made it difficult to catch the fish and was therefore accursed? And they went away in anger and Uncle Sam led the multitude, for verily it was not for the water there would be no fish.

An Institute of Economics

By Henry S. Pritchett
President Carnegie Corporation of New York

Some days since public announcement was made of the establishment at Washington of an institution called the Institute of Economics. The public takes keen interest to-day in economic questions. A few words may therefore be given to a statement as to how this new agency has come to exist and what its purpose is.

The Institute of Economics has come into existence, first through the advice and experience of a large number of men interested in economic questions, and secondly through the cooperation of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which has furnished the means for its support for a period of ten years.

Andrew Carnegie's Purpose

The Carnegie Corporation is one of the foundations created by Mr. Carnegie during his lifetime. Most of these foundations have been established to deal with specific problems or to work in specific fields, such as education, medical research, public health and the like. In the Carnegie Corporation, to which Mr. Carnegie in his lifetime gave an endowment of \$125,000,000, another conception was embodied. Under the purpose of the foundation, as expressed in the charter, was the income of this foundation was to be devoted for all time to "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States." This corporation was to effect, according to its direction, not by itself conducting investigations, or publishing treatises, or operating institutions, but by enabling other agencies in the social order which worked for the increase and diffusion of knowledge to accomplish these ends.

The thought of the founder was that here was provided a source of moral and intellectual energy for all time. If the trustees of one generation should use this income for mediocre purposes, the trustees of the next generation would have in their hands the same potentiality for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge among the people of the United States of their time. He hoped in this way to provide for all time a source whence, through the wise and thoughtful action of the trustees, there should come, generation after generation, a stream of energy to aid those agencies, wisely chosen by the trustees, which made for the promotion of education among the people of the United States and Canada.

In the endeavor to carry out this purpose the trustees of the corporation have devoted the income of this great endowment to the assistance of many agencies—colleges, universities, research institutions, and, during the war, to great organizations such as the

Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus, whose labors touched not only the advancement of knowledge but the diffusion of patriotic and unselfish appreciation of national service.

In the endeavor to aid those agencies in the body politic that are most fruitful in the increase and diffusion of knowledge the trustees of the corporation have naturally been led to inquire as to the fields in which such knowledge is most needed.

A Field to Cultivate

It has been made clear to them from many sources that in no field of national interest is there greater need, both for accurate knowledge of the facts and for wider diffusion of that knowledge, than in the field of what has come to be called "economics." The knowledge of industrial and financial facts, a comprehension of those principles whose action determines industrial prosperity and contentment, the need to realize that no legislation can take the place of sound economic action—all these relate to a field in which knowledge has been confused and in which there is need to-day of clear apprehension and sound appreciation.

Furthermore, it is clear, from the long examination that has been made by the trustees, that in the field of economics there is quite as much need for the diffusion of knowledge as for the ascertainment of economic truth. First to obtain the facts and then to distribute them in such measure as to make them comprehended by the mass of intelligent citizens is one of the most pressing needs of our day and generation.

Furthermore, under the operation of the widespread industrial development of our day, the economic factors which determine the prosperity of a citizen of the United States are oftentimes interwoven with the influences arising from industrial, financial and economic situations in other countries. No longer is the industrial life of a nation isolated from the world.

To ascertain the facts of this industrial life so clearly that no one can dispute them and then to make these facts available to all intelligent citizens offers a field for the increase and diffusion of knowledge such as perhaps can be found in no other practical field of human endeavor.

The ascertainment of the facts is being prosecuted by many agencies. The universities and colleges have departments of research. Special agencies, such as the National Bureau of Economic Research, are patiently bringing to light the exact facts concerning those questions which enter into the industry, the finance and the business of every nation. The govern-

ments of the various countries accumulate information of the greatest value touching national and international conditions. Many of these accumulations in government archives remain for years almost untouched. There has long been needed, in the judgment of those competent to know, some agency that is capable not only to collect the essential facts of economic life, but to interpret these facts and to lay them before the country in clear and intelligible form. The Institute of Economics has been established in the effort to perform this function.

Its work relates not only to the conditions or circumstances of a particular economic discussion which may arise, but also to those fundamental economic facts which have been so clearly ascertained by experience that they have been accepted by the world, but which are constantly either forgotten or escape the attention of the large proportion of the citizens of all countries. The lack of such elementary knowledge gives rise to every form of economic vagary and to numerous efforts toward doctrinaire solutions of problems which have long since been resolved by the stern methods of experience.

Misleading Propaganda

To illustrate, there has been a widespread propaganda, fostered by many well-intentioned people, undertaking to show that the people of the United States can be separated into two distinct groups—wage-earners and wage-payers. From this apparently clear statement the deduction has been drawn that first one and then the other of these groups is seeking to profit at the expense of the other, that they are mutually antagonistic. The simple truth is that every wage-earner is a wage-payer. The man who receives at the end of the week a certain number of dollars for his daily labor becomes a wage-payer as soon as he begins to spend it for food, for clothing, for coal, and for the other necessities of life. From 70 to 80 per cent of all his wages go to the payment of the wages of other wage-earners who provide these necessities.

This notion is so fundamental that it would seem impossible for any person who devotes a few minutes of consideration to it to fail to apprehend it. Yet a whole propaganda has been based on the effort to array wage-earners and wage-payers against each other on the theory that they belong to separate and antagonistic groups. They belong to one group, their economic interests are in common, and in the long run they will share adversity or prosperity together. The sooner they realize this the better.

It was in the expectation and in the hope that an agency could thus be es-

tablished which could not only ascertain but bring home to the consciousness of the American people these homely, sincere economic facts, that the Carnegie Corporation agreed to set aside a definite sum of money for the period of ten years for the partial support of such an agency. This trust has been accepted by a group of distinguished, earnest and sincere men, a group which represents no faction and no special interest in the body politic, but which seeks, first of all, to stand for the truth, secondly to ascertain that truth as clearly and fully as possible, and in the third place to make the truth so ascertained available to all the citizens of the Republic. In doing this they will not only furnish to those who are in search of such exact knowledge the facts at their disposal, but they will endeavor in response to inquiries to ascertain and to make available the facts concerning those economic and industrial questions on which the public of the United States desires information.

Getting at the Truth

In committing this trust to the group of trustees who have undertaken the management of the institute, the Carnegie Corporation has no control whatsoever over their operations and methods or the results at which they may arrive. It has asked simply the observance of two conditions. First, that the work of the institute shall be conducted with the sole object of ascertaining the facts, and secondly, that when the facts are ascertained they shall be made public in a form so direct, so simple and so understandable that the busy man, whether he labor day by day with his hands, or whether he be paid a salary for administration, or whether he be engaged in the management of capital, shall be able to apprehend and to make use of the results of their work.

Finally, the corporation asks that the institute shall be administered by its trustees without regard to the special interests of any group in the body politic, whether political, social or economic, but solely in the interest of truth which cannot fail to be in the interest of the whole people. In a democracy we must believe that the truth will in the end make its way if once ascertained and clearly stated. If it cannot, the permanency of a democracy is doubtful.

Russian Refugees Forgotten

Few Heed the Outcries of the Blameless Expatriated

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The letter of Archibald Hopkins, written from his correspondence with Lord Bryce seems to me to strike a note that is too much in diminution of late, protest against "tolerance" extended Bolshevism by otherwise sensible people.

With regard to the situation at Genoa not a few editorial writers are beginning to set forth the "rights of the Russian people," as though the Soviet representatives at that conference were become the spokesmen of those "rights" and of the "Russian people." How can that be so? How can the Bolsheviks be considered in any wise representative of several million Russian people "real Russians" as any who are living in exile, scattered throughout Europe, with even a considerable contingent in America? The homes and all properties of these refugee people have, however, been confiscated by the Bolsheviks—these latter would no doubt prefer to say "nationalized."

I have been surprised at the slight sympathy expressed for these blameless expatriated Russians, while their country—as much as it is that of the peasants—is being exploited by the Soviet oligarchy. Few seem to heed the outcries of these expatriated ones, their astonished cries, at the non-understandingness of the onlooking world. I clip from a Paris paper these words of M. Zerkowsky relative to this attitude of the other European nations toward what has happened in this world and that of his exiled compatriots: "Nous avons fait une expérience que les autres n'ont pas faite, et leur naïveté nous déconcerte. . . . Ne sentent-ils donc pas que le bolchévisme est le mal absolu sans rémission ni compensations?"

And in similar vein of shocked wonderment is the interrogation contained in a letter coming from Constantinople from a member of the old Russian nobility, heroic in her personal endurance of poverty and every hardship: "How can the nations sit at the same table with those assassins and traitors (Genoa), when there is none to represent the dying victims of Bolshevik rule, to voice their need, and to formulate their accusation? . . . O nations of the world at the turning point of human fate, two principles only are at stake, materialism that destroys, spirituality that creates. It is for you to choose. Will you abet Bolshevism?" EDITH M. THOMAS.
New York, May 5, 1922.

Service Medals for Sailors

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Every one will recall that the merchant ships flying the American flag and carrying supplies for our armies and those of the Allied nations rendered a very important service. The United States Shipping Board sent out posters calling for American citizens to man the ships. There was a wonderful response. In view of the fact that the United States government and various states, including New York, have issued medals to those who served in the army and navy during the World War, would it not be fair to consider those who enlisted and served aboard the ships flying the American flag as deserving of official recognition?
New York, May 4, 1922. W. M.

A Week of Verse

To a Chinese Scholar
(From The Freeman)
AT LAST I have come to the Lake of which you told me,
Where emperors chose to rest and carve their names,
Scholars to meditate and dream of heaven
Long centuries ago and poets of Tang.
Because their hearts were hurt with love
In writing of it, wet their ink with tears.
I have come without you, wise and simple friend;
But I cannot see, of all the temple-gates
And climbing gardens and pagoda-hills,
One gate, one garden, one ascent or height,
And lose the grace of your championships.
For on these bridges arching toward the past,
Your footsteps followed beauty to the hills;
Then you came back again to your neighbors' door
With the characters of heaven in your hand.
WITTER BYNNER.

An Ancient to Ancients
(From The Century)
WHERE once we danced, where once we sang,
Gentlemen,
The floors are sunken, cobwebs hang,
And cracks creep; worms have fed upon
The doors. . . . then or any when!
Then now, with harps and tabrets gone,
Gentlemen,
Where once we towed, where once we sailed,
Gentlemen,
And daisies took the tiller, veiled
Against too strong a stare (God wot
Their fancy . . . then or any when!)
Upon that shore we are clean forgot,
Gentlemen.

We have lost somewhat afar and near,
Gentlemen,
The thinking of our ranks each year
Affords a hint we are high undone,
That we shall not be ever again
The marked of many, loved of one,
Gentlemen.
This season's paintings do not please,
Gentlemen,
Like Etty, Mulready, Macdowie;
Throbbing romance has waned and waned;
No wizard wields the witching pen
Of Bulwer, Scott, Dumas, and Sand,
Gentlemen.

The power we shrined to Tennyson,
Gentlemen,
Is roof-wrecked; there damps drip upon
Sagged seats, the creper-nails are rusted;
The spider is sole dominion;
Even she who read those rhymes is dust,
Gentlemen.
We who met sunrise sanguine-souled,
Gentlemen,
Are getting weary. We are old;
These younger peers, we feel our roars
Is imminent to Haides' den,
That evening shades are stretching out,
Gentlemen.

And yet, though ours be faltering frames,
Gentlemen,
So were some others' history names,
Who trod their track, light-stepped and fast
As these youth, and not alien
From enterprise, to their long last,
Gentlemen.

Sophocles, Plato, Socrates,
Gentlemen,
Pythagoras, Thucydides,
Herodotus, and Homer, yea,
Clement, Augustine, Origen,
Burnt brighter toward their setting-days,
Gentlemen.
And you, red-lipped and smooth-browed,
list,
Gentlemen,
Much is there waits you we have missed;
Much lore we leave you worth the knowing;
Much, much has lain outside our ken.
Nay, rush not, time serves; we are going.
Gentlemen.

THOMAS HARDY.
She Sews
(From The Double Dealer)
SHE always mending aprons or making bits of lace,
She hasn't time to look out at a passing face,
The lads of Camden are nothing to her—
Only the sound of needles or the wheel's whirr.
She was born a dreamer, but she never leaves her room,
She sweeps up the thread ends with a little broom,
And what she is thinking and what she knows
Is less than the sound of the wind when it blows.

She was born a gipsy, but she never seeks the road,
Nor follows after pipers with a gipsy load,
Neither moon nor water makes her catch her breath,
Perhaps she knows that love is as hard as death.
She's always mending aprons or making bits of lace,
She hasn't time to look out at a passing face,
The lads of Camden are nothing to her—
Only the sound of needles or the wheel's whirr.
HAROLD VINAL.